

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Conversation

By Walter E. Myer

HOW to become a good conversation-

alist—a few practical suggestions:
1. Don't scorn "small talk." As long as you live you will be in the midst of it. Everywhere you go you will find people talking about little things; about wholly unimportant things; about clothing, food, ordinary daily happenings, what everybody said, the weather.

All this chatter may not amount to a hill of beans, but what's the difference? Participate just the same. After all you aren't a cat. You can't display your friendliness and good nature by purring, and the human equivalent of purring is small talk.

2. Read widely about a variety of important subjects. Occasionally the unexpected will happen and conversation will turn to serious matters. Then, if you are well-informed you can expound your ideas to good effect. As you engage in meaningful discussion your mental horizon expands, you think more concisely, you gain practice in speaking, you grow in self-confidence and in public esteem. You enjoy conversation at its best.

3. Don't talk too much. Give the other fellow a chance. If you want to flatter him and win his friendship, pay attention to what he has to say. If you listen to him with eager interest, or if you seem to do so, he will think that you are a discerning fellow, worthy of his admiration.

So cultivate the art of listening as well as the art of speaking. Remember that the ear as well as the tongue has a part to play in conversation.

4. Don't leave anyone out when you converse. If you are engaged in group discussion see that everyone in the group is brought into it. If someone seems unacquainted with the subject under discussion, shift the conversation to ground with which he is familiar.

Don't follow that technique all the time, but try now and then to appeal to the interests of all. That is mere common courtesy.

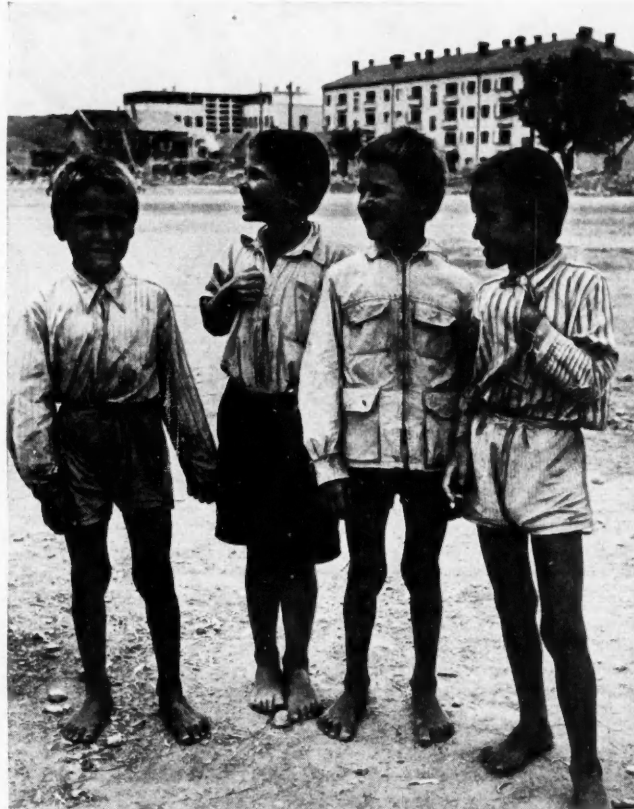
5. Don't try too hard to be funny. A sense of humor is a fine thing. Cultivate and practice it, within limits. Remember though, that the best radio comedians in the country can't be funny all the time. Most of them find once a week a little too often for their displays of wit. So if, on occasion, a wisecrack doesn't come quickly enough to your mind, don't worry.

And one more thing: Don't hurt people with your wit. Learn to be clever without being rude or disagreeable. Do not resort to sarcasm.

If these suggestions don't seem to meet your needs, toss them aside. But in one way or another you should cultivate the art of conversation. It is an art too often neglected. This is strange, for conversation which is informed, flexible, good-humored and courteous will contribute immeasurably to successful living. One who converses readily, forcefully and pleasantly carries a key which will unlock many a door leading to popularity and happiness.



Walter E. Myer



YUGOSLAV CHILDREN in Titograd. The new city, still under construction, is named after the Yugoslav dictator, Marshal Tito. The city is to be the capital of Montenegro, a Yugoslav state.

Tito and Yugoslavia

Communist Dictator Is Determined Not to Bow to Russia, Yet He Is Strongly Opposed to Democratic Principles

YUGOSLAVIA is in a strange position. On the one hand, she is definitely Communist. This fact hinders her from developing close ties with such nations as the United States, Britain, and France. On the other hand, her leaders have steadfastly refused to take orders from Moscow, and so they are at swords' points with Russia.

In all the world, Yugoslavia is the only nation that is both Communist and anti-Soviet. The Yugoslav dictator, Marshal Tito, declares that his government will chart its own course in world affairs—that it will not go far out of its way in efforts to please either Moscow or Washington.

Yugoslavia's behavior in connection with the Korean situation is an example of the way this policy is being carried out. Sometimes she has favored one side, sometimes the other; and on a number of issues involving Korea she has remained silent.

Actually, Marshal Tito is probably well pleased by the successes of the United Nations forces in Korea. These victories represent a severe setback for his most dangerous foe, Russia.

On the other hand, he knows it is unwise to stir up still more Soviet hatred if he can avoid doing so. His policy, therefore, has been to avoid endorsing wholeheartedly the actions of either side.

How does Yugoslavia happen to be in such a peculiar, isolated position? Why, especially, does she not troop along under the Moscow banner with the other Communist nations? To answer these questions we must look back several years.

During World War II, while German forces occupied Yugoslavia, there were within the nation two strong anti-Nazi resistance movements. One was led by Draja Mihailovitch, and the second was headed by Marshal Tito. The two Yugoslav forces carried on warfare against the Germans, but they also fought each other. As the war drew to a close, Tito gained the upper hand. He set up a Communist government.

Tito, a man with many years of experience in fighting for the Communist cause, was a close friend of Russia during the early postwar period.

(Concluded on page 6)

How to Support Good Government

By Taking a Part in Politics Every Citizen Can Make His Influence Felt

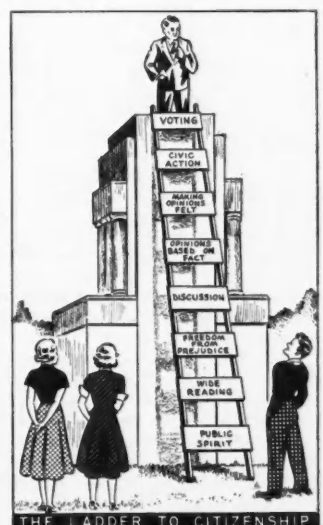
ELECTIONS of congressional and state officials will be held next month, on Tuesday, November 7. A discussion of some of the issues and candidates involved will appear in THE AMERICAN OBSERVER next week. In this article, we are going to tell of ways other than voting in which people can take part in government. The article is, in part, a digest of a pamphlet, *You Can Be the Life of the Party*. (The pamphlet may be obtained from the League of Women Voters of the U.S., 1026 17th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Send 10 cents with your order and ask for Publication No. 156.)

Government by the people is the keystone of our democracy. Every citizen should take some part in government. Doing so is the best way to assure good administration in town, county, state, and nation.

There are, of course, too many people for all to hold positions in the machinery of government. Officials, from the President down, do the jobs. Yet the people can exercise real power in a number of ways. It is their duty to use this power so as to keep government truly democratic, by the people.

Voting in elections is one of the most direct means of controlling government. The voters choose a candidate who promises to do what they want done. They vote against a candidate whose policies do not appeal to them. Thus the people hold a very real power over the way government is run when they elect officials to act for them.

(Concluded on page 2)



THE LADDER TO CITIZENSHIP
DRAWN FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON



TOO MANY PEOPLE believe voting is a good idea, but don't bother to go to the polls themselves

Good Government

(Concluded from page 1)

You exercise a similar power when you elect class officers whom you think will best carry out projects of your class. You are taking part in government.

Building public opinion by individual action, working with pressure groups, and supporting a political party are some of the steps by which citizens may exercise influence in government. The steps are all part of *politics*, the art of getting along together in making the policies of government. So, by taking his part in seeing that the affairs of the country are well run, the citizen very definitely is in *politics*.

Your opinion. You are in politics and helping to form the policies of government every time you express an opinion on taxes, the question of building defenses against communism, or the need for economy in government. You are helping to build *public opinion*.

Let us say, for example, that the building of a new school is under discussion in your town. You talk about it with your family during dinner. You may say it is a good idea. Perhaps your father agrees with you. Later, at his work, he suggests to others that a new building probably would be a good thing. A chain of thought has been started. This adds up to public opinion. It will have a direct effect upon the voters when the issue of bonds for the new school is brought up for a vote.

Or you write letters to your congressmen, councilmen, and other representatives. You say what you want done in government. You may—as an adult—petition your representative to right a wrong done you by government, and he may put your request into a bill. Hundreds of such bills are passed by Congress and our state legislatures.

The candidate for office is eager to know what you think and what you want. Your opinion guides him in drawing up the promises he makes in seeking election. The man already in office is eager to know your opinion, too. He knows that if his actions do not please the voter, he very likely will not be elected to office again.

So the power of what you think is real in government. It is so important that newspapermen regularly write stories about what you say. Polls try to measure how you feel about things. Candidates take their cues from you. The opinions you express are a part of the mechanics of politics that lead to good government. We must be willing to do our share by

seeing to it that our expressed opinions hold government to the ideals of freedom and justice.

Pressure groups. Your opinion as an individual counts for a lot in government. It usually counts for more when you join a pressure group.

Perhaps you do not like to think of the term "pressure groups." Many people oppose such groups. Yet they are here to stay. They are needed in our political system. "Good government" must be good for *people*. Through their groups *people* say what they think is good.

Farmers, workers, businessmen, and professional people all belong to organizations that are known as pressure groups. Part of the job of these organizations is to exert pressure on lawmakers in the effort to obtain a better way of life.

Millions of Americans have found that they can have more influence over government by working in groups than by taking individual action. We don't want to get rid of pressure groups. They are the product of free association and free speech. They're American. But we can make them more useful by understanding their purposes, by keeping their action open and above board, and by ourselves carrying on democratically as members of the groups.

Political Parties. While we have many pressure groups in this country, fortunately we have only two political parties of any importance. Some countries have so many parties that they cannot be governed effectively. Most

individuals and groups in this country, even though they have differences, think enough alike that they can work together through two major parties. The more citizens who devote time and service to their parties, the more effectively our democracy operates. These are the chief tasks of the political parties:

1. **Filling offices.** The political party nominates and helps elect candidates to office. It is also influential in filling many appointive posts. This "patronage" is necessary to build a well-knit party. The trouble comes when there is a lack of well-qualified persons among those with party experience.

Unless you help nominate good candidates, good government loses out in the first round. Mediocre, unqualified, and boss-controlled candidates are offered to you when you leave the nominating job to a small group who work only for jobs and favors.

2. **Agreement on aims.** A political party in a far-flung and varied nation like ours has to do a lot of compromising. Under the party tent in a two-party system, assorted citizens are gathered—assorted causes urged. Having so many kinds of members and so many causes tends to make the parties seek a middle-of-the-road course. This doesn't please the people who want clear-cut differences of policy. But it does mean that we can get along with two large parties instead of many smaller ones, and so far our political system has worked very well as compared to others.

3. **Governing.** The President is the leader of his party. Leaders of the majority party in each house of our Congress become the congressional leaders. Senior members of the majority party are the chairmen of each of the congressional committees. The party is responsible for appointments to the cabinet offices and to the top jobs of many agencies. Meanwhile, the minority party is free to criticize and examine. That is its most important duty.

4. **Political education.** Parties are the greatest single source of political education. They find the political level of the greatest number of their members and work from there. Conventions, caucuses, and other party meetings bring all kinds of people together. Newspapers play up party activities. Political education is carried on through various magazines, publications, and open forums sponsored by the parties. The political education of the parties is, of course, for the purpose of winning elections. It is, nevertheless, education—and often the most realistic kind, learning through doing.

The citizen and the party. Any organization, political or otherwise, has to have two things: (1) workers and (2) money. It has to win elections.

This seems very simple, but a great many citizens behave as if they don't understand it. They belong to the parties, but they contribute neither work nor money. Then they are surprised when the party pays little attention to them.

"Elections are won in the precincts," is an old and true political saying. So that is the place to start. Most precincts are made up of 300 to 600 voters. There is a precinct captain or committeeman (sometimes a committeewoman). There are about 125,000 precincts or election districts in the country.

The place to start in party work is in your precinct. If there are other citizens who will join you, go together. Take responsibility! Work! About a million party workers are needed at the precinct level.

As one citizen, you are one politician. You can fail as a politician through negligence just as much as through making wrong decisions. As a citizen-politician you may not produce world-shaking results. But you can go in at the base of operations—the precinct—and make your influence felt.

During your student days you are already taking part in government—by taking part in class administration and by influencing public opinion. If you are to be a good citizen in government, as an adult, you should form the proper habits while in school.

IN 1896: 17 MILLION ELIGIBLE TO VOTE

OF EVERY 100 PEOPLE —



83 VOTED

17 DID NOT

IN 1948: 95 MILLION ELIGIBLE TO VOTE

OF EVERY 100 PEOPLE —



49 VOTED

51 DID NOT

(EACH SYMBOL = 10 PEOPLE)

THOSE WHO VOTED, and those who could but did not vote, are shown on the chart for the years 1896 and 1948

Myrna Loy Assists UN Education Group

Actress Believes UNESCO Is Promoting International Understanding

MILLIONS of people, here and abroad, know Myrna Loy as an outstanding actress. They have seen her in scores of films during her long and successful screen career. During the last 10 years or so, her performances in such pictures as *To Mary with Love*, the *Thin Man* series, *The Best Years of Our Lives*, *Cheaper by the Dozen*—to mention only a few—have brought pleasure to vast numbers of movie-goers the world over.

What many of Myrna Loy's fans may not know is that she has been devoting much of her time and talent to the United Nations. The particular agency with which she has been working is the UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, better known as UNESCO.

The popular actress has attended UNESCO conferences in Paris, Florence (Italy), and San Francisco. She is a member of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO, which is composed of leaders in the fields of education, the sciences, the arts, business, labor, press, films, radio, and government. At the present time, she is spending three months in the nation's capital, where she is concentrating all her energies on the work of UNESCO.

In an interview with Miss Loy, I asked why she became so interested in this activity. Her answer was:

"We all want a better and safer world. We can achieve this goal only through a closer understanding and relationship among the peoples of all lands. We must learn more about Europeans, Asians, Latin Americans, and other peoples, and they must know more about us and our way of life.

"As I became acquainted with what UNESCO is doing to promote international understanding and cooperation, I wanted to do what I could to work along with it. My desire is to help tell the story of UNESCO to as many people in this country and abroad as possible."

"Just what is that story?" I interrupted. Miss Loy replied:

"It is the story of more fortunate peoples, such as the Americans, sending school supplies and equipment to countries whose educational facilities were wrecked during the war. It is the story of scientists, educators, writers, and other leaders from many lands getting together to exchange ideas and knowledge of how to raise the world's living and educational standards.

"Despite all the pictures and words that have tried to portray the poverty and lack of opportunity in most parts of the world today, it is still difficult for many Americans to realize just how bad the situation is. In Italy, for example, many families in the vicinity of Rome are living in caves. In Western Germany, only about 10 per cent of the young people over 14 years of age attend school. Many countries in Europe and elsewhere are short of schools, books, teachers, scientists.

"We in America know that the widespread educational opportunities available here have played a vital role in making this country strong and prosperous and democratic. We know that universal understanding and enduring peace cannot be built until vast numbers of additional people throughout the world are properly educated."

"But what can UNESCO do about this?" I asked Miss Loy. "It has only a relatively small amount of money to spend each year."

"It is true that UNESCO does not have a great deal of money to spend," Miss Loy continued, "but it has had enough to provide some equipment unavailable from other sources. Its main job, however, has been to get governments, organizations, and individuals in the various countries to tackle this problem. It is already receiving wonderful cooperation from scientists, journalists, radio and film people, teachers, students and others in working out projects to promote international understanding and education.

"I could give you many illustrations of the fine work that American schools are doing along this line. For example, 44,000 textbooks from Kansas are being used in Europe's schools this fall. The gift came through the efforts of the Kansas Commission for UNESCO.

"Many groups and individuals helped in the project. The Kansas Board of Education donated the books, and pupils and members of various civic organizations gave money to pay the mailing cost of the books to New York. They were then shipped overseas by agencies engaged in relief activities abroad. All who took part in the project were enthusiastic over the way it encouraged international understanding and good will.

"The schools of numerous other states are working to carry out the goals of UNESCO. In the Los Angeles city schools, a joint UN-UNESCO program is reaching every grade level. There is a UNESCO chairman in each school, and a city-wide committee to plan activities in connection with this agency. In St. Paul, thorough instruction on the UN and each of its



MYRNA LOY, the movie star, was a favorite of the photographers when she attended the Fourth General Conference of UNESCO in Paris last year. Here she is shown with Clive Eastwistle (middle) who designed the Exhibit of Human Rights, and Douglas Schneider, who heads the "mass communications" unit for UNESCO.

agencies is given to all students. Hundreds of other school systems are doing work of a similar nature.

"I can't tell you the whole story of UNESCO in this brief interview," Miss Loy concluded, "but I would like to call the attention of your readers to a booklet entitled *The UNESCO Story*, published by the National Commission for UNESCO.* It vividly tells what individuals, schools, civic organizations, and entire communities can do to cooperate in making the work of UNESCO a success."

In closing our interview, I told Miss Loy it should inspire a great many people to know she is so devoted to this cause that she is contributing much of her time to its advancement. She re-

plied, in all humility, that it was a great inspiration to her to see the leaders of so many fields of endeavor working long hours at this job with no compensation except the belief that they are helping to build a better and safer world.

As I came away from the interview with Myrna Loy, my feeling was that UNESCO is extremely fortunate in having a person of her charm, sincerity, and ability, to serve as an ambassador of its cause.

—By CLAY COSS.

*To obtain a copy of *The UNESCO Story*, send 55 cents in coin to Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Newsmakers of the Week

At Home, Mrs. John Lee—Abroad, Marshal Tito

THE president of the League of Women Voters, Mrs. John Lee, has a busy schedule. She directs the activities of an organization with about 93,000 members who live in almost every part of the United States. She spends about half of her time at the



Mrs. John Lee



Marshal Tito

national headquarters of the League in Washington, D.C., and makes numerous visits to local civic clubs throughout the country.

Mrs. Lee was elected to her present position for a two-year term in April, when the League held its 1950 convention. Her interest in political work dates back to the days when her mother (Mrs. Hiram Maxim), who fought for women's suffrage, helped

organize the League in Connecticut. Mrs. Lee followed in her footsteps and was president of the League in her home state for eight years. She has also held important positions on the National Board of the League.

The League of Women Voters was organized in 1920. Although at first its sole purpose was to interest women in civic affairs, it now encourages all voters to take part in their local and national governments. Information about political candidates, the issues to be voted upon, and other material is distributed to people everywhere. The league does not support any one political party or candidate. It acts to bring the voters to the polls, and supports the passage of laws which the members feel are needed.

★ ★ ★

MARSHAL TITO, Yugoslavia's dictator, has two qualities which both his friends and enemies recognize, namely courage and tenacity. He has demonstrated these qualities by gaining complete control over his own country and by defying Russia, and by pursuing his own brand of communism in Yugoslavia despite what the

people there or in the outside world may think of it. (See page 1 article.) Along with these qualities, he is completely ruthless and undemocratic in dealing with any of his countrymen who oppose him.

The dictator, whose real name is Josip Broz, was born about 60 years ago. He became a metal worker and was drafted in 1914 into the Austro-Hungarian army. (His nation was then a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.) A year later he was captured and imprisoned by the Russians. It was the Russian Revolution of 1917 that freed him and, upon being liberated, he joined the new revolutionary Russian army to fight in the civil war.

Returning to his own land, which by then was an independent country, he became a labor leader and was again imprisoned. After he was released, he formed an underground labor movement. This he developed to the status of an army to resist the Germans in World War II. Finally, Tito turned his movement into the government now ruling Yugoslavia. Since coming into power, Tito has astounded the world by his defiance of Russia.

The Story of the Week

Sport Families

When Dick Sisler, the Philadelphia outfielder, knocked a home run to win the National League pennant for his team recently, an older man watched with divided emotions. The man was Dick's father, George Sisler, the famous star of the 1920s, who holds the record for the most base hits—257—ever made in one season.

Now, the elder Sisler is a scout for the Brooklyn Dodgers, the team Philadelphia edged out for the pennant. He was watching from behind the Brooklyn dugout as his son hit the spectacular home run.

Because he is on the staff of Brooklyn, George Sisler owes his loyalty to that team, but he could not help feeling pride at the feat of his son. Even though the son did not do well during the World Series, his record for the year and his home run in the last race for the league pennant are still noteworthy.

The father is proud of another son, David, an 18-year-old Princeton student, who already is a fine pitching prospect. Last year, on the freshman team, he won six games, lost none, and pitched a no-hit game.

Sports fans were reminded by the Sislers of other father-son-brother combinations in baseball and other sports. A few years ago, brothers Morton Cooper and Walker Cooper



THIS ORPHAN of Naples, Italy, gets her first really new dress. She is one of millions of children in 13 countries being helped by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

made a dependable pitcher-catcher battery for the St. Louis Cardinals.

The three DiMaggio brothers are even better known. Joe has long been a famous slugger with the New York Yankees; but his younger brother, Dom, also an outfielder, had a better batting average this year, with the Boston Red Sox. A third brother, Vincent, played a number of years in the big leagues, and now manages a minor league club.

In the football world, Earl (Red) Blaik coaches at West Point, where his son, Bob, is varsity quarterback this year. Sports writers praise young Blaik as a clever field general, as well as a good passer and runner. They say he is a future All-American.

Three brothers, Francis, Albert, and Alvin Wistert, have been called the "royal family of football." All three played as tackles at the University of Michigan, and all three were selected for All-American teams. Francis was



INDIAN SALMON FISHERMEN. Indians travel from Oklahoma and other distant states to Celilo Falls, Oregon, to take salmon from the Columbia River. The right to fish at the falls was given exclusively to the Indians by treaty in 1855.

picked for that honor in the early 1930s. Albert followed suit in the early 1940s; he now plays with the Philadelphia Eagles professional team. Last year, Alvin was chosen an All-American, when he was captain of the Michigan team.

A famous father-son combination won fame in still another sport—rowing. They are John B. Kelly, Sr. and Jr. The father won the national single sculling title in 1919 and 1920. Two years ago, the son, then a 20-year-old student at the University of Pennsylvania, followed his father's footsteps in winning the American championship. Then he went on to win the world championship in sculling.

There have been other close family combinations in the sports world, of course, but these are some of the best known ones.

Korean Commission

The large majority of UN members have shown by their voting that they favor the following course of action in Korea:

They want to continue the struggle against North Korea until the leaders of that area agree to unite peacefully with the South Koreans. If and when the North Koreans are defeated, the UN plans to supervise elections in the entire country for the purpose of setting up a unified, democratic government. In addition, the UN will provide financial assistance for repairing war damage and rebuilding the country. As soon as political stability is established, all foreign troops will be withdrawn.

Present arrangements call for a seven-power UN commission to be in charge of this whole program. The members will be Australia, Chile, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Turkey, and Thailand. Their actions will, of course, be subject to approval by the UN General Assembly.

Russia has vigorously opposed this plan, and has demanded that all foreign troops leave Korea immediately; then general elections sponsored by the UN would be scheduled. All nations, except those under Soviet control, oppose the proposal of immediate withdrawal of UN troops. India and one or two other countries, how-

ever, have been urging a compromise between the plan favored by Russia and the one favored by most of the other UN members.

Ford Foundation

After the first of the year, the Ford Foundation, this country's largest charitable foundation, will go into full operation. It is expected to distribute from 15 to 50 million dollars annually, according to estimates, to promote international cooperation and lasting peace.

To overcome obstacles to world peace, the foundation will finance research in fields where government does not now operate. Among the main obstacles to peace, the foundation believes, are poverty, disease, conflict between races, and unequal standards of living in various parts of the world. Accordingly, many millions will be spent on studies designed to solve these problems.

The Ford fund was started in 1936. Gifts of Ford Motor Company stock by the late Henry Ford, his widow, his son, Edsel, and Henry Ford II, have raised the assets of the foundation to a book value of 238 million dollars. Actually, the market value of the stock is thought to be closer to one

billion. Since 1936, the foundation has given away about 32 million dollars for a hospital, a housing project, and other philanthropies. Its new program, looking toward international peace, has recently been announced.

The program will not go into full operation until a director has been appointed. Paul Hoffman, former head of the Economic Cooperation Administration, is reported to have been offered the post.

How Many Do You Know?

Following are definitions of terms which have been frequently in the news:

Viet Minh. The Communist government whose soldiers are battling the French forces in Indo-China.

Viet Nam. One of three Indo-Chinese states, for the control of which the French and Viet Minh armies are now fighting.

Ultimatum. A final demand of one government on another. General Douglas MacArthur recently delivered an ultimatum, demanding surrender, to the North Korean forces.

Satellite. Referring to countries, the word means one nation which is controlled and is subject to another. North Korea is considered a satellite of the Soviet Union.

Plebiscite. A vote or decree of the people. It has often been used to determine which country the inhabitants of a disputed area wish to join.

Infiltrate. To enter or pass through, usually secretly. Thousands of North Korean soldiers infiltrated our lines in civilian clothes during the recent fighting.

Deployment. In military speech, this means to spread out troops in such a way as to extend a front, and lessen its depth. It is also used to describe troops moving into battle formation.

Beachhead. An area on enemy shore where troops land, as at Inchon.

Bridgehead. An offensive foothold on the banks of a river in enemy territory. The foothold is gained by crossing the river on a bridge or in some other way.

Guerrilla warfare. Fighting done by irregular and small-scale tactics, not on any definite front line. Guer-



HANDS UP—for Candy! The Marines toss sweets to children in Korea.

rilla fighters may hide out in mountain areas, from which they make bandit-like attacks on communities and property controlled by their enemies.

Crime Investigation

The Senate committee, which is investigating crime throughout the nation, is reported to be spreading fear in the country's underworld. Gambling and other large crime syndicates are said to be curbing their activities while the Federal investigators are at work. At the same time, police forces are being reorganized to enable them to cope with the big crime rings.

As a result of the committee's investigation, "gambling joints are closing down all over the country," special agents report. "Things are at a low ebb in the gambling business right now," according to a Federal Bureau of Investigation operative, working with the committee. The committee, headed by Senator Estes Kefauver,

These are the questions our government leaders are pondering. To forestall any such slackening of the country's will to rebuild our defenses, three administration officials recently made appeals to the people.

The theme of all the appeals was the same: That just because the Communist forces have been driven out of South Korea, the danger to our national security is by no means over. Communist aggression, it is said, is a very long-range plan, not confined to Korea or the Orient. Therefore, we must continue to build our armed forces with all speed.

W. Averell Harriman, special Presidential adviser on foreign affairs, expressed this view with the words, "This is not a sprint; it is a four-mile race." General Omar Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, warned the country not to "let down its guard." And President Truman emphasized the general's warning, adding that there will probably be an effort to block the whole defense program.

Problem Crops

Two of 1950's major farm crops—cotton and potatoes—are creating serious problems in this country, for opposite reasons. There is expected to be a shortage of cotton this year—and a surplus of potatoes.

The Department of Agriculture recently announced that cotton is getting scarce. A crop of only 10 million bales is anticipated for this year, which is considered far too little to supply the nation's expanding defense needs. The department urged farmers to expand their cotton planting sufficiently to produce a 16-million bale crop in 1951.

For completely contrary reasons, the 1950 potato crop is causing headaches among agricultural experts. This country is expecting to harvest some 420 million bushels, which would be the third largest potato crop on record. To keep prices at a reasonable level, the government buys potatoes when there is a surplus on the market. By late September the government had already bought 12 million excess bushels at a cost of about 7½ million dollars.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Three men were discussing the peculiarities of human beings. One said, "I know a man who writes a very small hand to save ink."

Another said, "A friend of my father always stops the clock at night to save wear and tear on it."

"Your men are spendthrifts," said the third. "I know a man who won't read the paper because he says it wears out his glasses."



"It coos, opens its mouth, cries real tears, and pours a bowl of strained spinach on its head."



A MILLION PENNIES, contributed by students, helped to pay for this ultra-modern library for young people at Fitchburg, Massachusetts

To make matters worse, a flood of potatoes is expected to come from Canada, which is also producing one of the largest crops in her history. Canada has no price-support program, and since the Canadian price will probably fall below ours, producers from that country are expected to export millions of bushels to the U. S. market.

In all, the 1950 potato crop may cost our government between 75 and 90 million dollars for price support.

Correction

On October 2, we incorrectly referred to Bismarck as North Dakota's largest city. Several North Dakota readers have called our attention to the fact that their state's four largest cities, listed in order of size, are Fargo, Grand Forks, Minot, and Bismarck.

From many parts of the country, readers are writing to ask why we have not discussed their particular towns and cities in our series of articles on U. S. regions. We regret the fact that space limitations have prevented us from mentioning many of the cities that deserve attention.

Readers Say—

This country must give aid to friendly foreign nations because we will have to count on their help in combatting communism. This does not mean that we must weaken our own defenses to strengthen our friends. However, no one nation alone could win a general war—if it should come. One nation cannot get along without the help of others. We must not let our friends down.

BARBARA WIENKE,
Rochester, Wisconsin

I don't think Communist China should be admitted to the United Nations. If the UN does let that nation in, she will try working on other UN countries to go Communist, too. Since we are trying to stop the spread of communism, isn't it foolish to increase its strength in the UN?

BETTY HERMAN,
St. Paul, Minnesota

Should we or should we not rearm Germany? I think that Western Germany should be allowed to build up a force of its own, at least equal to the Soviet satellite army in the eastern part of the country. The United States needs its troops elsewhere to prevent Communist aggression. Germany must at some time be able to stand on its own feet. Why not now?

JUDY CLEMENT,
Chappaqua, New York

In a recent article on foreign policy, a plan was proposed for stopping Russian aggression. It stated that Russia should be warned that if any more aggression takes place we, the United Nations, will declare war. I agree with this plan and think that it should have been done long ago. If we don't act soon, Russian aggression will keep on spreading throughout the world.

DON GOLDBECK,
Mount Kisco, New York

The United Nations armed forces were justified in not stopping at the 38th parallel. In the first place, North Korea has been branded as the aggressor by a majority of the United Nations.

To those who argue that the UN forces should have stopped at the 38th parallel, it might be asked: Why didn't the Allies stop when we succeeded in driving the Germans back over their own borders in World War II?

I believe that North Korea should be delivered from her present leaders, and that they should be properly punished for their misdeeds.

NANCY SINCLAIR,
Cass City, Michigan.

of Tennessee, has a staff of four FBI men, a Treasury Department investigator, a private detective, and two lawyers.

The recent murder of two crime investigators in Chicago is believed to be directly related to the committee's inquiry. Another reaction to its work is the shake-up of the New York City police department. It had been charged that police officers had accepted bribes not to enforce anti-gambling laws. Earlier, records kept by gambling operators had been seized, and this had the effect of turning the investigation spotlight on widespread "rackets" in New York, Florida, and elsewhere.

When Congress recessed recently, the Senate committee started touring various cities in order to hold hearings on organized crime.

Warning to Americans

Government leaders are worried about the attitude of the American people, and of Congress, now that the UN armed forces have succeeded in South Korea. Because of the military successes, it is feared that people may now become unwilling to shoulder the great burdens of the mobilization program. Will the Congress, reflecting the will of the people, decide to cut taxes needed for rearmament?

Yugoslavia's Bold Stand

(Concluded from page 1)

But in one important respect he differed from the Communist leaders in most other eastern European nations. *He had not been placed in control of his country by force of Russian arms.* Instead he had built a strong military organization and had won power for himself.

Being a Communist, he at first cooperated with the Soviet Union. However, he did not feel compelled to do so. Eventually he disagreed with Russia on how Yugoslavia's economic problems should be tackled. Moscow officials wanted Yugoslavia to remain chiefly a producer of food and raw materials, and to buy her manufactured products from other sections of the Kremlin's empire.

Tito wanted his country to stress the development of manufacturing industries. Another point of dispute was that Tito did not take land away from private owners rapidly enough to suit Moscow.

The disagreement came out into the open during the summer of 1948. Since that time, the Tito Communists and the Stalin Communists have been hurling vicious insults at each other. Russia and her satellites have been doing all they can—short of actual war—to damage Tito's government.

The big question is: Will Moscow soon try to destroy Tito by force of arms? Everybody knows that Tito's government, by its very existence, creates a serious problem for the Kremlin. From Stalin's standpoint, Yugoslavia sets a bad example for other Communist nations outside the Soviet Union, because she is demonstrating the fact that there can be such a thing as anti-Russian communism. Moscow fears that other countries may try to follow Tito's lead. So undoubtedly the Soviet leaders are tempted to aim a military blow against Tito.

Two factors have been holding them back. One is the military strength of Yugoslavia herself. Tito

has a strong, tough army and a sizable air force. It is quite likely that Yugoslavia's forces would be a match for the armies of her small, Moscow-controlled neighbors such as Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria. And, by retreating into the rugged mountains and carrying on guerrilla-type warfare, Tito's fighters could even give plenty of trouble to the massive army of the Soviet Union.

Second, Moscow knows that an invasion of Yugoslavia might bring the same results that aggression in Korea brought. The United States and other anti-Soviet countries might rush to Yugoslavia's defense.

Under these circumstances, Tito may be able to continue his work of overhauling Yugoslavia in accordance with his own plans. These plans, it must not be forgotten, are completely communistic. If you were talking with the Yugoslav dictator about them, he would probably declare:

"I am as genuine a Communist as Stalin is!" Then he might go on to tell how his government has taken over practically all the big businesses and industries of the country.

He might also talk about his regime's agricultural policies. Tito and his followers are trying, gradually, to do away with Yugoslavia's age-old system of small, private farms. Several thousand big collective farms have already been organized. Large numbers of people who were once independent landowners have turned their ground over to these collectives and, in a sense, have become employees of the government. Probably about a fifth of all the farmers in Yugoslavia are now members of the collectives.

Tito's program also calls for the construction of factories to turn out household goods and other items that the Yugoslav people need. In the past, Yugoslavia has been mainly a producer of farm crops, lumber, and minerals. She had to depend on other



A YUGOSLAVIAN farmer and his wife drive their horse to market

countries for manufactured goods. Tito thinks that a country needs factories of its own in order to be strong and prosperous.

Something that Tito does *not* promote is political freedom. His candidates are certain to win when Yugoslavia holds an election, because nobody else can get on the ballots. In general, it may not be quite so dangerous to criticize the Tito regime in Yugoslavia as it would be to criticize Stalin in Russia.

Nevertheless, any Yugoslav who seems seriously opposed to the dictator's policies is likely to find himself in jail—with not much assurance of a quick or fair trial.

Lack of political freedom is not the only unpleasant aspect of life in Yugoslavia today. Food, clothing, and practically all other kinds of consumers' goods are scarce; prices are high; and everyone must work very hard.

The construction of factories, apartment buildings, and roads—which Tito's government is pushing so vigorously—is being done largely by hand or with the simplest of tools. Pieces of heavy equipment that one usually sees around American construction projects—such as huge cranes, power

shovels, bulldozers, and concrete mixers—are rarely found in Yugoslavia. A U.S. reporter who visited a Yugoslav building site concluded that "the hardest American contractor would have to quit cold" after one look at the available equipment.

In rural areas, the situation is no better. Most farmers struggle along with wooden plows and other primitive tools—implements like those their ancestors used. Farmers are required to sell the government a large part of what they raise, at fixed prices which they believe are far too low. Dissatisfaction with these prices, and with some other policies of the government, has caused many farmers to reduce their plantings of grain. This situation, plus a serious drought, is making Yugoslav food supplies run short.

A big reason for Yugoslavia's economic hardships is that she cannot buy much from foreign lands. Practically all her trade with Soviet-dominated countries has been cut off as a result of the quarrel with Moscow. She trades with non-Communist nations, but cannot afford to buy a great deal from them.

Her needs seem almost unlimited. Better farm implements, building equipment, factory and mining machinery—until these and many other items are obtained in large quantities, the Yugoslav people can't look forward to much except hard work and privation.

Loans from the United States—a total of 55 million dollars granted during the last year—are helping Yugoslavia to get some of the materials she needs. Many observers question the wisdom of our aiding Tito's Yugoslavia in this way. "After all," they argue, "Tito is a thoroughgoing Communist. It is almost as bad to help him as it would be to help Stalin."

Other Americans reply in this way: "It is true that our nation opposes communism, but what it opposes even more is Russia and the threat of Russian aggression. With Tito we have this in common—that our most serious danger is from Moscow. If he fails, Yugoslavia will become a Soviet-dominated land. Therefore, we should see that his government survives."

As to what the United States would do if Yugoslavia were attacked by Moscow's forces, predictions are difficult. This is a question that American military leaders undoubtedly have considered carefully in secret. However, our country has not openly made any promises on the subject.



YUGOSLAVIA, on the Adriatic Sea, is the largest and most important of the Balkan nations

Study Guide

Good Government

1. What takes place throughout most of the nation on November 7?
2. Name three steps by which citizens may exercise influence in government.
3. How can we make pressure groups more useful than they are now?
4. Briefly describe the chief tasks of the political parties.
5. What two things must a political organization have to win elections?
6. Where is the best place for the average citizen to start party work?

Discussion

1. If you wanted to participate in party work in your own community, how would you go about it? Tell specifically what you would do in the case of both major parties.
2. What, if anything, are you doing to participate in your school government?

Yugoslavia

1. In UN disputes over the Korean question, why has Yugoslavia not joined wholeheartedly with either side?
2. Tell how Marshal Tito won control of Yugoslavia. In what way did his rise to power differ from that of the Communist leaders in other eastern European nations?
3. What chief points of disagreement caused the open quarrel between Tito and Moscow?
4. Why are Russia's leaders especially anxious to get rid of Tito?
5. What two considerations apparently make Moscow hesitate to order an attack on Yugoslavia?
6. Describe the changes that Tito is seeking to make in Yugoslav business, industry, and agriculture.
7. Tell about life in Yugoslavia from the standpoint of political freedom.
8. Describe the economic hardships under which the nation is working.

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not believe that the United States should give economic help to Yugoslavia? Should we give military aid if it is requested? Give your reasons in each case.
2. On the basis of your present knowledge, do you think there is much chance that some other Communist nations will follow Yugoslavia's example and become anti-Soviet? Why or why not?

Miscellaneous

1. What program for Korea do most UN members want to see carried out?
2. Describe the purpose of the Ford Foundation's new program.
3. What is a plebiscite? a satellite nation? guerrilla warfare?
4. What government group is making a nation-wide crime investigation?
5. Tell of the warning that several political and military leaders have issued to the people.
6. Give the meaning of the terms Viet Minh and Viet Nam.

References

"Tito's Blueprint for the New Yugoslavia," by Foster Hailey, *New York Times Magazine*, September 17, 1950. Description of Yugoslav life today, and discussion of the nation's problems.

"Tito Retreats from Stalinism," *Business Week*, August 12, 1950. Tito's policies and the difficulties he faces.

"Will Stalin Jump Tito Next?" by Gordon Shepherd and Vernon Pizer, *Saturday Evening Post*, August 5, 1950. Military strength of Yugoslavia and of the Moscow-controlled countries.

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (b) diligent; 2. (a) correct; 3. (d) frankness; 4. (c) unavoidable; 5. (c) final; 6. (d) rigid.

Pronunciations

Croatia—krō-ā'shuh
Josip Broz—yō'sip brawz
Montenegro—mōn'ti-nē-grō
Tito—tē'tō
Zagreb—zah'grēb



Regions of the United States

East South Central

(Sixth of a Series)

KENTUCKY, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama occupy that part of the South which slopes down from the mile-high Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico. In area, these states do not differ widely. Kentucky is the smallest, with slightly over 40,000 square miles; while Alabama is the largest, with about 51,600. Populations, according to the 1950 census, range from Mississippi's 2,172,000 to Tennessee's 3,280,000.

In all these states except Kentucky, cotton is an important farm crop. It is the leader in Alabama and on the vast plantations of Mississippi. The four-state area also produces corn, other grains, potatoes, peanuts, and—in the far south—sugar cane.

Kentucky is especially famous for its tobacco and its fine horses. Some of the best race horses in the world come from the bluegrass regions of that state and of near-by Tennessee. Not so widely known is the fact that Kentucky produces sizable amounts of hemp, used in making burlap.

A large part of the region lies within the Tennessee Valley, where the federal government has been carrying out a huge river-development project. Dams along the Tennessee River are providing tremendous amounts of hydro-electric power for homes, farms, and factories. Navigation and flood control are other major purposes of the valley program. Lakes that have been created by the big dams also provide excellent places for water sports.

Another well-known fishing spot is Reelfoot Lake, in Tennessee. It and several other bodies of water were formed as a result of the great earthquakes which shook this area nearly 140 years ago.

The region is quite important from a commercial and industrial standpoint. Birmingham, Alabama, is a steel-making center; Nashville, Ten-

nessee, produces much rayon and cellophane; Louisville, Kentucky, claims the world's largest baseball-bat factory; and Biloxi, Mississippi, is prominent in the shrimp and oyster trade.

In eastern Tennessee there is a place, unpretentious in appearance, which has played a dramatic part in world events during the last several years. It is the "atomic city," Oak Ridge. Tennessee also has the largest city of the four-state area—Memphis. The population of this Mississippi River port is nearly 400,000.

Besides the deposits of iron, coal, and limestone which feed Birmingham's iron and steel works, the region has sizable amounts of petroleum, asphalt, marble, and copper. Forests of pine, cypress, oak, and other woods support a thriving lumber industry.

Among the area's tourist attractions are many historic shrines and memorials, and the fine old southern mansions of Mississippi and Alabama. Mammoth Cave National Park, in Kentucky, is famous for its vast limestone cavern. Great Smoky Mountains National Park, in one of the most rugged sections of the Appalachians, straddles the boundary between Tennessee and North Carolina.

Also on the region's eastern edge, at the point where Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia come together, is the historic Cumberland Gap. Through the pass, in 1775, Daniel Boone and some helpers marked a trail known as the Wilderness Road.

During the next half century, this trail was used by countless thousands of westward-bound pioneers. Even before the white men came, the Cumberland Gap was well known among the Indians as a path for hunters and warriors. Today it is still in use as a railroad and highway route.

(The division of states into regions used in this article is that followed by the U. S. Census Bureau.)

Science News

A vaccine which makes a person immune from mumps for about one year has gone into commercial production. Though not 100 per cent effective, the anti-mumps vaccine is said to work in most cases. The inoculation will probably be widely used in schools, camps, or other institutions where an epidemic of the disease might occur.

★ ★ ★

The most modern aircraft carrier in the world has joined the United States fleet. The *Oriskany*, as long as four city blocks, cost 88 million dollars to build. The largest and fastest jets can be launched from her decks.

The carrier is the first to be equipped with escalators to bring pilots to the flight deck. The ship can carry tremendous quantities of fuel—important because of the large amounts of fuel required by jet craft. The carrier is also equipped with the newest and best radar equipment.

★ ★ ★

People who must wear glasses may soon find their worries about breaking their spectacles at an end. Plastic lens now being made cannot be broken or scratched. In experiments, the glasses didn't smash even when dropped on a cement floor. The lenses are made in molds, and every person's prescription calls for a different type of mold.

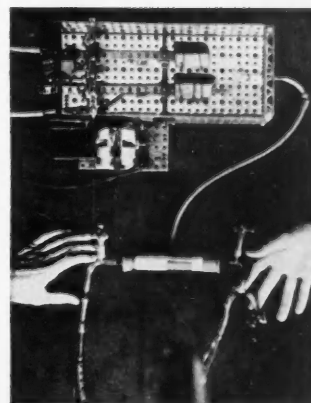
★ ★ ★

A walkie-talkie weighing only 20 pounds has been developed by the Army Signal Corps. It is only half as heavy as those used by the GI's in World War II. The walkie-talkie is a radio device which is used like a telephone. It may be attached to a jeep so that communication with other fighting men is possible while the vehicle is in motion. Or it may be carried by an advance scout to let him keep in touch with his headquarters. The 1950 walkie-talkie, which has clearer reception than older models, has a range of about five miles.

★ ★ ★

The Mount Palomar telescope in California is helping astronomers make new discoveries about the skies. Recently, Pluto was viewed clearly for the first time. The distant planet is covered with a grayish-white snow, say the scientists.

—By HAZEL L. ELDRIDGE.



THIS MECHANICAL HEART was built by Yale University scientists from the motor and pieces of a toy construction set for about \$5. It has been used successfully to keep blood circulating during operations on the hearts of animals.

Career for Tomorrow

Occupational Therapy

OCUPATIONAL therapy is described as treatment through activity. Working under a doctor's prescription the therapist selects jobs that can be done by a patient who is suffering from disease or injury. The goal in some cases is to build up the patient's power to use muscles that have been injured. In other instances, the therapist is attempting to keep a patient busy so that he will not prolong his illness by becoming mentally discouraged.

A few examples can best explain the therapist's job. A high school student who is in a hospital and cannot carry his regular school work for a long period of time may be given a course in mechanical drawing to keep his mind active. A crippled child with cerebral palsy may be taught to work with educational toys in order to strengthen and build coordination in his fingers and arms. A mental patient may be helped by a therapist who teaches him to do sculpturing.

Since the field is a relatively new one, there is vast opportunity for research, as well as for actual treatment, to be done by trained therapists.

Patience, a liking for all types of people, tact, a cheerful disposition, an air of confidence are qualities occupational therapists must have. In addition, they must be interested in medical and scientific subjects since they will work closely with doctors. Therapists must also be adept at devising activities—some of them mechanical and some in the fields of arts and crafts—that the patients will follow.

A person interested in entering this work may go from high school to one

of the colleges or universities that give the specialized training which is needed. The course of study takes five years and leads to a B.S. degree. An individual who has a degree from another accredited college or university, or one who has completed a nursing course, may complete the specialized training in occupational therapy in 18 months.

The professional curriculum includes the study of such subjects as anatomy, physiology, neurology, psychiatry, and sociology. It also includes a nine-month internship which is spent in various kinds of hospitals. Some time is taken up in learning arts and crafts and other technical subjects to be used in instructing the patients.

High school students who may want to become occupational therapists should take a general college preparatory course. They might also take cooking, manual training, art, typing, or dramatics.

On completing the professional course, therapists must pass an examination given by the American Occupational Therapy Association before they may actually practice.

Therapists work in civilian hospitals, in rehabilitation centers, in schools for handicapped children, and in institutions for the blind and deaf. They are also employed by the Army, the Navy, the U. S. Public Health Service, and by the Veterans Administration.

Salaries outside the federal government start at about \$2,200 a year. Experienced occupational therapists earn from \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year. Administrative salaries run up to \$7,000 a



WORK as an occupational therapist is challenging

year. Federal salaries in the field start at \$2,900 a year and go up to \$6,000 or \$6,500 a year.

Among the advantages in being an occupational therapist are the satisfaction of seeing individual patients regain their health, the opportunity to work in clean, pleasant surroundings and with people who are generally congenial, and the opportunity to enter a growing field in which there are avenues for advancement.

Among the disadvantages are the rigorous daily schedules that may put a strain on a therapist's health and the fact that one may have to live in a hospital or other institution located in an isolated community.

Men as well as women have entered this field. The demand for people trained in occupational therapy far exceeds the supply.

Additional information on the work and a list of colleges and universities that give the specialized training may be obtained from the American Occupational Therapy Association, 33 West 42d Street, New York 18, New York.

—By CARRINGTON SHIELDS.

Your Vocabulary

In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are given on page 7, column 1.

1. They were *sedulous* (sēd'yū-lūs) in their efforts. (a) successful (b) diligent (c) unsuccessful (d) clumsy.
2. No one was able to *rectify* (rēk'tuh-fi) the error. (a) correct (b) explain (c) forget (d) overlook.
3. We liked the *candor* (kān'der) of his statements. (a) humor (b) courage (c) forcefulness (d) frankness.
4. The result seemed *inevitable* (in-ēv'i-tah-bl). (a) unfortunate (b) tragic (c) unavoidable (d) unexpected.
5. What is their *ultimate* (ūl'ti-mit) goal? (a) first (b) hidden (c) final (d) evil.
6. *Stringent* (strin'jēnt) controls are (a) unpopular (b) unnecessary (c) varied (d) rigid.

Company. From the Latin words *cum*, meaning "with" or "together," and *panis*, meaning "bread." Thus, *company* carries the idea of "sharing bread together"—or of close association. A related word is *companion*.

Television. The early Greeks and Romans never saw television, but they gave us the word for it anyway. The Greeks furnished *tele*, meaning "far," and the Romans supplied *videre*, meaning "to see." Each of these ancient terms is now used in a great many English words.

Historical Backgrounds - - - American Political Parties

NOW that the Democratic and Republican parties are coming to grips in preparation for the November elections, it is interesting to go back and trace the history of our party system. There were forerunners of parties even before the United States became a nation.

"As far back as the middle of the 18th century," says James Bryce in "The American Commonwealth," it was the custom in Massachusetts, and probably in other colonies, for a group of "leading citizens to put forward candidates for the offices of the town or colony."

There were, however, no definite party organizations on a national scale during the first years of the government under the Constitution. President George Washington hoped that there never would be national political parties like the Whigs and the Tories of England. He deplored their bitter political campaigns, the bitter rivalries where party victory seemed more important than the good of the country as a whole.

Nevertheless, by the end of Washington's administration, party lines were forming. The followers of Hamilton, who favored a strong central government that could keep order and protect property rights, were coming together in what was called the Federalist Party. The followers of Jefferson came to be known as the Republicans, or the Democratic Republicans.

They favored a weak central government, because they feared that the upper classes would control the government.

At first the parties were not strongly organized. There was little party machinery. With no organization to hold them together, the political parties grew weak and had almost disappeared by 1817.

By the 1830's, the period of Andrew Jackson, the parties became well organized, with leaders in local voting districts, in city wards, in the states, and in the entire nation. At that time,

there were again two well-defined parties, the Democrats (who were the successors of the Jeffersonians) and the Whigs.

The Whig Party, an outgrowth of the Federalist Party, was short-lived. By the 1850's it was disappearing. Its place was taken in 1854 by the present Republican Party, which was made up in part of Whigs and in part of northern Democrats hostile to slavery.

Since that time, we have had two leading parties, the Republican and Democratic. From 1861, when the Republicans came to power, until the

present, Republican presidents have occupied the White House for a total of 56 years, while Democratic presidents have served for 33 years.

From time to time since the Civil War, there have been attempts to form new parties. In the early 1890's the Populists, drawing their strength from western farmers, organized a party and in the election of 1892 carried a few states. In 1912, Theodore Roosevelt broke away from the Republican party and ran on a progressive ticket. His group polled more votes than the regular Republicans in the election of that year. In the 1924 election, the Progressive Party under the leadership of Senator Robert La Follette polled a large number of votes. A Progressive Party organized before the 1948 election, with Henry Wallace as its Presidential candidate, polled only a tiny fraction of the total number of ballots cast.

For the most part, the Republican and Democratic parties have not met with serious or prolonged competition. Today they do not have any major rivals at all.

It is true that there are members of each of these parties who are dissatisfied with the policies of their leaders. The record of third parties in the past is not encouraging to dissatisfied political leaders, however, and they usually decide in the end to remain with their parties and exert an influence from within.



THE ORIGINAL DONKEY, for the Democrats, and the elephant, for the Republicans. They were drawn as party symbols by the cartoonist Thomas Nast, in 1874.